

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA  
ATLANTA DIVISION

ORIGINAL  
JAN - 6 1993

*Chen*  
Deputy Clerk

Davis v. World Championship Wrestling, Inc. and Turner Sports, Inc., Civ. File No. 1-00-CV-1716-CC;  
Saengsiphon v. World Championship Wrestling, Inc. and Turner Sports, Inc., Civ. File No. 1-00-CV-1719-CC;  
Speight v. World Championship Wrestling, Inc. and Turner Sports, Inc., Civ. File No. 1-00-CV-1718-CC;  
Worthen v. World Championship Wrestling, Inc. and Turner Sports, Inc., Civ. File No. 1-00-CV-1717-CC;  
Reeves v. World Championship Wrestling, Inc. and Turner Sports, Inc., Civ. File No. 1-00-CV-1720-CC;  
Easterling v. World Championship Wrestling, Inc. and Turner Sports, Inc., Civ. File No. 1-00-CV-1715-CC  
Onoo v. World Championship Wrestling, Inc., Turner Sports, Inc., Civ. File No. 1:00-CV-0368-CC  
Norris v. World Championship Wrestling, Inc., Turner Sports, Inc., Civ. File No. 1:00-CV-0369-CC  
Walker v. World Championship Wrestling, Inc., Turner Sports, Inc., Civ. File No. 1:00-CV-0367-CC; Patterson v. World Championship Wrestling, Inc., Turner Sports, Inc., Turner Entertainment Group, Inc. Civ. File No. Civ. File No. 1:01-CV-1152-CC

SUPPLEMENTAL EXPERT REPORT FOR PLAINTIFFS  
TESTIMONY OF DR. DAVID W. RASMUSSEN

This supplemental report uses more recent evidence on the number of African-Americans attending wrestling tryouts sponsored by WCW. Additional testimony confirms the results reported in my initial report, i.e., that the average estimate of the availability of African-Americans for employment as wrestlers is about 25 percent. This report also uses more complete data on the racial identification of wrestlers training at the Power Plant and those actually employed as wrestlers. The substantive conclusions reported in the original report are

not only confirmed, but the statistical evidence that African-Americans are under-represented as wrestlers is in fact stronger than previously reported.

The availability of African-Americans, the benchmark by which African-American representation is to be evaluated, was based on the personal impressions of five individuals familiar with try-outs held at the Power Plant. I have now received data on the impressions of three more persons whose estimates of African-American availability are included in this report.

The methodology used here is identical to that of the initial report. Seven individuals who have testified as to their impressions of the representation of African-Americans among persons at the try-outs are recorded in Table 1.<sup>1</sup> As is clear in the Table, four of these individuals provide an estimated range and three provide a specific figure. Estimates of the percent African-American range from 10 to 40 percent. Column 1 counts each estimate as an independent observation, so Hamilton, Norris, Snakovsky, and Walker, in effect, get two votes. The mean of these eleven estimates is 26.0 percent

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<sup>1</sup> This information is given in depositions or by declaration, the date of which is following the person's name: D.E. Bruce (November 21, 2002); Joseph N. Hamilton (March 22, 2002); H. Norris (December 13, 2002); Brenda F. Smith (April 30, 2002); John Paul Snakovsky (May 30, 2002); B. Walker (November 7, 2002); and Moses Williams (May 28, 2002). Tony Byron Carr provided his impressions of African-American participation in a deposition (January 28, 2002) and his estimates were included in my original report. His estimates varied widely (from a low of 10 percent to approximately 40 percent), but upon further inspection it is not clear whether these estimates pertain to wrestling tryouts or training at the Power Plant. Given the uncertainty of his testimony, his estimates are not included in this summary report. However, including this estimate has virtually no effect on the benchmarks reported in Table 1 below.

TABLE 1

ESTIMATES OF AFRICAN-AMERICAN REPRESENTATION AT  
POWER PLANT TRYOUTS

<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>PERCENT AFRICAN AMERICAN</u>	
	<u>ESTIMATES</u>	<u>AVERAGE</u>
D. E. Bruce	33	33
J. N. Hamilton		12.5
Low	10	
High	15	
H. Norris		35
Low	30	
High	40	
J. Snakovsky		35
Low	30	
High	40	
B. F. Smith	12	12
B. Walker		18
Low	16	
High	20	
M. Williams	40	40
Mean	26	26.5
Median	30	33
Mode	40	35

African-American, the median (the mid-point of the range of estimates) is 30 percent, and the mode (the most frequent estimate) is 40 percent.

As noted in the original report, one could reasonably object to counting any individual's estimate twice, so column two provides the mid-point of the ranges provided by Hamilton, Norris, Snakovsky, and Walker. The resulting mean is 26.5

percent African-American, the median is 33 percent, and the mode is 35 percent.<sup>2</sup>

Another source of information about the availability of African-Americans as wrestlers was provided in a list that identifies the race of 82 individuals who were trainees at the Power Plant over the 1996-2000 period. I have been informed that the most complete list of such persons, identified by whether they are African-American, is in the Declaration of Harrison Norris (dated December 13, 2002). Of 82 persons being trained at the Power Plant, 14 (17.1 percent) are identified as being African-American.

Five benchmarks are used in the following statistical analysis. The lowest is the 17.1 percent that represents the actual known African-American participation in the Power Plant. The others are from Table 1: the mean, median, and mode of column one (26, 30 and 40 percent respectively) and the mode of column 2 (35 percent).

As in the initial report, Tables 2 and 3 report the results of the statistical analysis of African-American representation among wrestlers during the 1996-2000 period. First consider Table 2. The first column shows the number of contract wrestlers reported in the Declaration of H. Norris. Column two shows the

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<sup>2</sup> Recall that even if collectively these approximations of applicant flow give an accurate picture of African-American representation at the Power Plant, this estimate of interest among qualified African-Americans could be biased downward due to the chilling effect that was described in the initial report.

various benchmarks, the percent African-American expected among these wrestlers. Column three shows the number of African-American wrestlers expected given the benchmark (column 1 times column 2); column 4 shows the actual number of African-Americans identified in the declaration of Harrison Norris, and column five reports the difference between the actual and expected numbers of African-Americans. The last column shows the number of standard deviations. Recall that the prevailing standard is that a difference of two or more standard deviations is statistically significant.

The first benchmark, African-American representation among trainees at the Power Plant, is 17.1 percent. WCW hired 227 persons during 1996-2000, and had they hired African-Americans at a rate of 17.1 percent the expected number of African-American hires would be 38.8. Instead, only 17 were hired; -5.26 standard deviations from the expected number of 38.8. This is statistically significant.

Subsequent benchmarks, as noted above, come from Table 1. The number of standard deviations range from -6.36 to -10.0, far beyond the standard of -2.00 standard that indicates that chance accounts for the under-representation of African-Americans at WCW. When the shortfall of African-American wrestlers is more than -6.00 standard deviations, as in row two of Table 2, this result is expected by chance in less than 1 chance out of

100,000.<sup>3</sup> The subsequent comparisons are even less likely to occur from an equal opportunity employer if the benchmarks reflect African- American availability and interest in a wrestling career.

TABLE 2

STANDARD DEVIATION ANALYSIS OF AFRICAN-AMERICAN  
REPRESENTATION AMONG WRESTLERS (1996-2000)

## A. EXCLUDING DISPUTED WRESTLERS

<u>NUMBER OF WRESTLERS</u>	<u>BENCHMARK</u>	<u>EXPECTED NO. OF AFRICAN-AMERICANS</u>	<u>ACTUAL NUMBER</u>	<u>DIFFERENCE</u>	<u>NO. OF STD DEVIATIONS</u>
227	17.1	38.8	17	-21.8	-3.85
227	26.0	59.0	17	-42.0	-6.36
227	30.0	68.1	17	-51.1	-7.40
227	35.0	79.5	17	-62.5	-8.69
227	40.0	90.8	17	-73.8	-10.00

## B. INCLUDING DISPUTED WRESTLERS

<u>NUMBER OF WRESTLERS</u>	<u>BENCHMARK</u>	<u>EXPECTED NO. OF AFRICAN-AMERICANS</u>	<u>ACTUAL NUMBER</u>	<u>DIFFERENCE</u>	<u>NO. OF STD DEVIATIONS</u>
231	17.1	39.5	20	-19.5	-3.41
231	26.0	60.1	20	-40.1	-6.01
231	30.0	69.3	20	-49.3	-7.08
231	35.0	80.9	20	-60.9	-8.39
231	40.0	92.4	20	-72.4	-9.72

Panel B of Table 2 is identical to Panel A except that the four disputed wrestlers are included in the analysis. Three of the disputed persons are African-American, so the total number of wrestlers rises to 231 and the actual number of African-Americans hired rises to 20. The results do not change: the number of standard deviations range from -3.41 to -9.72, once

<sup>3</sup> In Table 2 of the original report there was a typographical error in row two of Panel A. When the benchmark is 23.5 in that table, the number of standard deviations is -5.71, not -7.71 as originally reported.

again indicating statistically significant under-representation of African-Americans. The number of African-American wrestlers will be 3.41 standard deviations below the expected number by chance alone about one time in 1,000. Recall that -6.00 standard deviations will occur less than one chance in 100,000 cases.

As noted in the initial report, the analysis in Table 2 is flawed in that it considers the number of persons in Exhibit A but does not account for the actual frequency of employment. As an illustration, suppose an employer hired two persons, a Caucasian and an African-American, over a 10-year period. Using the method employed in Table 2, African-American representation would be 50 percent. But suppose that the Caucasian worked in each of the 10 years and the African-American worked in only one. By looking at African-American representation by salary years a very different picture emerges: instead of 50 percent, African-American representation is only 1 out of 11, or 9.1 percent.

Table 3 investigates African-American representation among WCW wrestlers using salary years as the unit of observations. Based on data used in the original report and the Norris Declaration, there are 680 cells in which a person is reported to have received a salary. Of these cells, 51 (7.5 percent)

represent salaries earned by African-Americans.<sup>4</sup> The benchmarks that measure African-American availability are identical to those in Table 2. When the benchmark is 17.1 percent, the lowest in the table, the shortfall of African-American wrestlers is -6.65 standard deviations from the expected number. As in Table 2, the number of standard deviations rises with the benchmark: when the benchmark is 40 percent, the shortfall is -17.30 standard deviations. There is less than one chance in a million that this result could happen by chance alone.

TABLE 3

STANDARD DEVIATION ANALYSIS OF AFRICAN-AMERICAN  
AMONG WRESTLERS BY SALARY YEARS (1996-2000)

EXCLUDING DISPUTED WRESTLERS					
NUMBER OF SALARY YEARS	BENCHMARK	EXPECTED NO. OF AFRICAN-AMERICANS	ACTUAL NUMBER	DIFFERENCE	NO. OF STD DEVIATIONS
680	17.1	116.3	51	- 65.3	-6.65
680	26.0	176.8	51	-125.8	-11.00
680	30.0	204.0	51	-153.0	-12.80
680	35.0	238.0	51	-187.0	-15.03
680	40.0	272.0	51	-221.0	-17.30

This analysis strongly suggests that African-Americans are significantly under-represented among wrestlers at WCW. Even when African-American representation at the Power Plant is used as the benchmark, African Americans are significantly under-represented. Even the highest benchmark in Tables 2 and 3 may under estimate the true availability of qualified African-

<sup>4</sup> In the original report there were 681 total salary years, 51 of which were African-American.



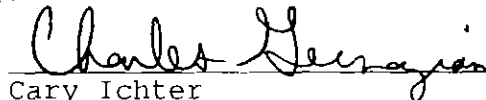
Americans, as noted in the previous report, since it is possible that if WCW was a truly equal opportunity employer it would confront an applicant pool of interested and qualified persons that mirrored that of professional basketball or professional football.



Dr. David W. Rasmussen

Plaintiffs specifically reserve the right to supplement this disclosure in any manner permitted under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the Local Rules of this Court or any other applicable law.

This 3rd day of January, 2003.



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**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

This is to certify that I have this date served  
opposing counsel to this action with the foregoing  
**Supplemental Expert Report for Plaintiffs' Testimony of**  
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This 6<sup>th</sup> day of January, 2003.



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